NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERNETT,

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF MASSAU AND FULTON STS. TERMS, each in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the take of the sen ier. Postage stances not received as subscription

THE DAILT HEFALD two cents per copy, \$7 per cansum.
THE WEEKLY 11. RALD, every Schurday, at six cents per copy, or \$5 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, \$5 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the a minute, both to include postage; the California Alliton on the Son and 20th of each month at six cents. THE VANILY HERALD on Wednesday, at four cents per

OPY, or SI per unition.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.-ITALIAN

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-EAGLE EXE-TON AND JERRY-BREAK OF DAY BOYS. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway.-LOVE FOR LOVE-

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, 634 Broadway.—Collern NEW BOWERT, Bowery.—Afternoon—Uncle Tox's Carlin—Nother Goose. Evening—Page or History—Betsy Harre-Fortune's Frolic.

MRS. BEOUGHAM'S THEATER, 444 Broadway.-THE BARBUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway- Day and Evening - Kustache Baudin - Jeannis Deans - Living Cu-mostres, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad way. Bunlesques, Bonos, Dances, &c. The Stranger. NIRLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—Gro. Caristy's Min-

COOPER INSTITUTE -EXHIBITION OF PRALE'S ORIGINAL PAINTING OF THE COURT OF DEATH-Afternoon and Evening. HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway.—GEN. TON THUMB'S EN

NATIONAL CONCERT SALOON, National Theatre.

ONDERDONK HALL, 405 Grand street.—HAYTI MINSTREI LIBRARY HALL, Elizabeth City.—Wood's Minstreis in Ethiopian Sonos, Dances, &c.—New Year Calls.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 11, 1860.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald-Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mall steamship Arabia, Captain Stone, will leave this port to-day for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close in this city at a quarter

past nine o'clock this morning.
The EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at half past eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six cents.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

LONDON ... Sampson Low, Son & Co., 47 Ludgate Hill.

Lansing, Starr & Co., 74 King William street.

PARS. ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 8 place de la Bourse.

LAVERPOOR. Lansing, Starr & Co., No. 9 Chapel street.

R. Stuart, 10 Exchange street, East.

HAVES ... Lansing, Baldwin & Co., 21 rue Corneille.

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The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERAL will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week and up to the hour of

The News.

By the arrival of the Niagara's mails, and the Prince Albert at St. Johns, N.F., we have details of European news to the 25th, and a telegraphic summary of advices to the 31st ult. An interesting compilation of the news is given in to-day's paper.

It was announced in the British Parliament that the San Juan question was approaching a settlement. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had determined to make an effort to restore the telegraphic cable.

The Pope has issued an act of excommunication against all who counselled the alienation of the Romagna from the Holy See, and had protested against the annexation of the Legations to Sardinia.

The Savoy question continued to create con siderable agitation in Switzerland.

between Spain and Morocco has probe bly ended. The preliminaries of a treaty of peace

etween the two Powers are published. The London money market was rather tight, and

an advance of the rate of interest was contemplated by the Bank. Consols on the 31st were quoted at 94 a 94; for both money and account. The Paris Bourse was considerably agitated, and prices had declined. American securities had un dergone no change.

The Liverpool cotton market was very dull, and a decline of one eighth of a penny on the inferior qualities is reported. Breadstuffs were dull, and previously reported rates barely maintained.

The Anglo-Saxon, which left Liverpool on the 28th and Queenstown on the 29th ult., arrived at

Portland last evening.

Capt. Paddock, of the brig Martha Kendall, arrived at Gibraltar 11th ult., reports that he saw to the westward of Cape Spartel the bark Mystery, of Boston, and bark Northwood, of New York, both bound east; also that it was blowing very fresh from the east, and could not beat through the Straits, so they stood in under Spartel for shelter, and were fired into twice from the coast of Mo-

In another column will be found details of news from San Francisco up to the 20th ult., per steamer Sonora to Panama, and thence to this port by the steamer North Star, which arrived early yesterday morning. The excitement at San Francisco and other parts of California, in regard to the silver ore discoveries at Washoe, Mono Lake and Walker Lake, in Western Utah, still continued, and thousands of adventurers were migrating to the diggings. The statements in regard to the richness of the ore, and the extent of the discoveries, were the subject of many contradictory newspaper reports. A violent shock of an earthquake was felt on the 15th ult. in nearly the entire length and breadth of California, extending to Carson Valley, in Western Utah. Dennis Mahony, convicted of murder, was executed at Mariposa on the 7th ult. St. Patrick's day was celebrated in San Francisco by a civic and military procession, religious services and a grand concert in the evening. An incident occurred, however, which marred the occasion, from the fact that some evil disposed person or persons hung an effigy of St. Patrick on the liberty pole in the Plaza. The Irish populace got indignant at the gross insult offered them, and thereupon cut the pole down.

When the Sonora left San Francisco, the officers and crew of the Japanese corvette Candinmarruh, which arrived at that port from Japan on the 17th ult., were being lionized by the citizens, and salutes, dinners &c., were the order of the day. In another column will be found a detailed account of the voyage the Candinmarruh, scenes on board, the sit to San Francisco, and proceedings at the leaf. I. where Governor Downey welcomed the dist shed visiters. The Japanese were a little surprised at the lack of estentation in their reception. It is stated that the Japanese corvette is a present from the Emperor of Japan to President Buchanan. The Japanese ambassadors in the steamer Powhatan were hourly expected at San

By the North Star we have received our usual South and Central American files and correspon-

news from Chile continues to grow even more favorable. A vessel bound to the Sandwich Islands, with United States despatches on board, is re-ported to have foundered at sea. The officer in charge of the despatches is among those who were saved. In Peru the fall of President Castilla was hourly looked for. War with Bolivia appeared less probable. The New Granadian governmen have refused permission to the Chiriqui Company to construct a railroad across the Isthmus, alleging a violation of their contract as a cause.

Our St. Domingo correspondence is to the 8th ult. The letters are filled with complaints of French and Spanish influence in the government of the republic, and the contempt with which United States interests are treated. Commercially there is little or no news. The tobacco crop in the neighborhood of Santiago will, it is supposed, be short about one half. The health of the country

was good. In Congress yesterday the Senate passed bill providing for the extension of the period in which Oregon can locate certain grants of land. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from Frank B. sanborn, the individual who resisted the United States officers in Massachusetts recently, and whose case is so fresh in the minds of our readers that further reference to it at this time is unnecessary. Sanborn asks for redress at the hands of the Senate The memorial was laid on the table. The Homestead bill was then taken up, and a discussion ensued upon the everlasting slavery question, in which Messrs. Doolittle, Mason, Chestnut and others took part. In the House Mr. Taylor, from the Judiciary Committee, presented a minority report on the President's protesting message, sustaining the position of the President. The bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union was then taken up and debated till the adjournment. A vote on the bill will probably be taken to-day.

The news from Albany is interesting, but we have not space for an extended reference to the Legislative proceedings. Our special despatches and reports give the details. The Senate in executive session confirmed the apointment of Messrs Amos Pilsbury, James Bowen and John G. Bergen as Police Commissioners under the amended Police act. It is stated that John A. Kennedy will, in all probability, be appointed General Superintendent

of the force by the new commission.

At the meeting of the Board of Almshouse Governors last evening, a communication was re-ceived from Dr. Winslow Lewis, of the Ranesford Institution, transmitting a letter from the directors of that institution, intimating their intention of visiting our public institutions. The report of the Commit tee on Randall's Island, on the enlargement of that institution, originated a warm discussion. The committee recommended an additional expense of \$3,750, and the report was finally adopted. The contract for the plumbing work on the new Island Hospital was awarded to Dowdney & Fitch, for \$5,300. The number in the Institutions at present is 7,670-a decrease of 151 for the week.

A special meeting of the representatives of the New York Fire Department was held last night in Firemen's Hall, Mercer street. Mr. Wm. Miller, of Hose Company No. 14; Mr. Daniel Curry, of Hose Company No. 30; Mr. Wm. Brandon, of Hook and Ladder No. 1, and Mr. John Downey, of Engine Company No. 34, were elected to serve as Fire Wardens for a term of three years.

The election for municipal officers in Albany vesterday resulted in the success of the democratic

At a meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society last evening, Dr. Hayes, the Arctic voyager, made an interesting statement relative to his contemplated voyage to the Polar regions. A report is given in another column.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 4,000 bales, including a portion in transit. We continue to uplands. Flour was more active and prices were firmer Among the transactions were some purchases for export. a good export demand. The sales footed up about 75,000 bushels, included in which were 25,000 bushels Milwauthe remainder, composed cluicity of Chicago spring, sold at \$1 20 a \$1 22. Corn was firm and in good demand, with sales of Jersey white at 76c., Western mixed at 75 %c., Jersey and Southern yellow at 75%c. a 76%c., and Southern white at 77c. a 80c. Rye sold at 80c. a 82c. for State. Pork was dull, with moderate sales of new mess at \$17 65 a \$17 75, and of new prime at \$14 12%. Beef and lard were steady. Sugars were in fair demand, with sales of 600 a 700 hhds. within the range of prices given in another column. Coffee was firm, with small sales of Rio Laguayra and Maracaibo, at rates given elsewhere. English ports. Among the engagements were 50,000 a 60,000 bushels corn and wheat to Liverpool, in bulk and in ships' bags, at 5d. a 6d., and 500 bbls. flour were taken for London at 2s. There were also going forward pretty freely cheese and other provisions.

Highly Important from Europe-The

We learn from excellent authority in Paris. that shortly previous to the departure of the mails for the Niagara, the French government received advices that the Swiss republic had ordered troops into Chablais and Faucigny. Subsequent advices by the Prince Albert indicate that these orders had been countermanded, but that Switzerland continued to protest energetically against the annexation of these provinces by France, and that a European Congress would probably be called to consider the question.

This is a hostile attitude that is full of import, and unless the difficulties it involves are handled with tact and moderation by both parties, it may be the spark that will kindle a general war in Europe. The Swiss republic is not a European Power that could venture, unaided, to provoke a war with France on technical points of treaty interpretation, and its past history shows that it has ever been more disposed to temporise, in all its difficulties, than by any unwise act of energy to incite hostile feelings against itself. We must conclude, therefore, that it has been stimulated to this act by some of the great Powers, who are contemplating with distrust the successful march of the Napoleonic policy and ideas. It is well known that the course of Louis Napoleon is awakening serious alarm among the old dynasties of the Continent and the tory party in England, and a cursory review of his career will show the ground on which this distrust is founded.

The first great act of his policy, after attaining power in France, was to establish the ente cordiale with England, and thus separate British support from the Continental influences that have been opposed to the Napoleonic ideas ever since they first dawned upon the world. His uncle strove for a long time to accomplish the same friendship with England, but utterly failed, through the hostility of the old aristocratic tory party. When the present Emperor attained this object his next step was to drive the power of Russia back to its fastnesses on the banks of the Volga. For this purpose he dragged England into the Crimean war, and as soon as the prestige of Russia was broken be made peace, notwithstanding that England wished to continue the war, in order to retrieve her military reputation, which had been seriously damaged by her evident clumsiness as a military Power. The peace of Paris left many old European convictions sadly dence. The news is not important. The mining shaken. Russia, with diminished prestige, countries.

rankled with well founded resentment against Austria, and was forced publicly to disown her generally credited intent to push her boundsries to the Dardanelles. The French and British troops had stood side by side for eleven months before Sebastopol, and the contrast had effaced the moral impression made by Waterloo.

These great objects having been achieved by Louis Napoleon, an interval of peace succeeded in which he prepared his coup. This was assisted by the rankling between Russia and Austria, and the latter Power was selected as the next to feel the developement of the Napoleonic policy. For nearly a year diplomacy strove to parry the stroke; but the New Year of 1859 opened with the famous words of ill omen at the imperial reception. Diplomacy renewed and increased its efforts to prevent the war, but the campaign in Italy ended with the humbling of Austria at Solferino. The peace of Villafranca burst upon Europe at the very moment when the Continental dynasties and the English tories hoped to accomplish their desired anti-Napoleonic coalition, and it was received by them with unmistakable evidences of dissatisfaction. Following up the Napoleonic idea, Louis Napoleon pursued the policy that his uncle adopted, when, in violation of the express orders of the French Directory, he made the treaty of May 15, 1796, recognising the independent existence of the kingdom of Sardinia, and annexing to the republic only the provinces of Savoy and Nice to the highest ridge of the Alps. It was his policy to create allies and not enemies in Italy, and Louis Napoleon has obeyed it to the letter in the erection of a great Italian kingdom, which revives for the first time in fifteen centuries Italian union, nationality and independence, and binds it irrevocably to the destiny of the Napoleonic dynasty.

The success which has thus far attended him in developing the Napoleonic ideas has not only alarmed the supporters of the old theories, but it had in a measure alienated England from her cordial understanding with France. The danger of the old coalition loomed up, when suddenly Europe was startled with the announcement that Louis Napoleon had made a commercial treaty with England, and, throwing overboard all the time-honored fiscal policy of France, effected a practical alliance between the Napoleonic ideas and the commerce of the world. This unexpected stroke of pelicy not only re-establishes the entente cordiale, but it secures its future permanence in the increase of those material and industrial relations be. tween the two countries, which, being left to their own free developement, will soon defy the power of ministers and cabinets to break

To-day Louis Napoleon confronts the old dynasties of Europe, as the autocratic ally of the European democracy. He bases his power on the principle of "satisfied nationalities." expressed by universal suffrage, and this is a direct menace to the theories and practices of all the old dynasties, which claim to rule by divine right, and through that deprive the great mass of the people of all intervention in their own government. The year 1860 opens with his attainment of two allies-the new nationality of Italy, and the new era of commerce with England and the world-which only require time, and perhaps a short period will suffice to cement them, and enable them to give to the Napoleonic policy a support which no sceptre can break. In these proceedings we see the gradual progress of Europe in democratic development, and the coming fall of its old and rotten thrones and aristocracies. The philosophic minds of Europe see this, too, and the sudden arrangement of the commercial treaty with England and efforts to renew the entente cordiale indicate that Louis Napoleon perceives a rising danger which is not yet evident to the public

It cannot escape the attention of the other Powers, that the longer time they suffer to cement the new Napoleonic alliances, the greater will be the forces brought to bear against them. Switzerland has never had any policy of her own, and, nominally a republic, has existed merely through sufferance, till her name has become synonymous throughout the world with that of tool or instrument, ready for every purpose. In the contemplated movement of her troops into the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, to which she never claimed a right of possession, she is evidently acting under pressure from some of the great Powers, whose design is to bring about a general war before Louis Napoleon has had time to cement his new alliances. Logically considered, an early general war presents the only hope of stopping the march of the Napoleonic policy, and of reinscribing upon the charter of Europe the once stipulated exclusion of the Napoleonic dynasty from the throne of France.

Congressional Amenities .- We are rejoiced

to perceive that the press of the country, irrespective of party, is taking up and reproving in the most earnest terms the disgraceful personalities of which the halls of Congress are daily made the theatre. In the history of no deliberative body that we know of are such scenes of unmitigated blackguardism to be met with. In the worst days of the National Convention of France, in the heated discussions of the National Assembly following on the deposition of Louis Philippe, in the angry debates in the Irish House of Commons which preceded the Union, and, in short, in all the most violent parliamentary conflicts on record, there has never been witnessed anything equal to the low bred violence and ruffianism of the conduct of our national representatives. The spectacle of men in their position flinging the lie in each other's faces, shaking their fists at each other in public debate, and dropping pistols from their pockets for the purpose of intimidation, is one that may be in keeping with such a locality as the Five Points, but surely not with the halls of the federal legislature. We care not whether such displays are made by Northern fanatics or Southern bullies, or what the nature of the provocation may have been, they are equally disgraceful and reprehensible. To find the press generally, without reference to party, uniting in its condemnation of such proceedings, is a healthy sign, and gives us hope that public opinion will be enabled to effect a reformation in the manners and habits of the men who have the fair fame and credit of the country in their keeping. Until argument is substituted for violence, and decency of demeanor for the swagger of the prize ring and cock pit, we des pair of the national representation rising to the level of the deliberative assemblies of other

British Philanthropy and Gratitude A Case for the Humanita The English journals seldem lose an oppor-

tunity of flinging in our faces the sever charged against the officers of our mercantile marine. We recently took occasion to show that the harsh treatment occasionally complained of by our sailors is owing more to the faulty system of manning our merchant ships than to a tyrannical or cruel despotism on the part of American shipmasters. There are but few men placed in a position of so much responsibility who will resort to harsh measures if they can help it. The source of the evil lies, as we have stated, in a system which gives to the captains of vessels crews that can only be acted upon by terrorism. They are the very scum and refuse of the service, and are palmed off on shipowners by the boardinghouse keepers and land sharks who make a livelihood out of the advance wages paid to the sailor.

Admitting, for argument sake, that all the reproaches cast on our commercial marine are well founded, there are other sins which happily cannot be laid to its account. We hear of no complaints that the food of our sailors is bad or insufficient, or that their bodily health is not sufficiently cared for This cannot be said of the English merchant service; in none other that we know of are sanitary precautions more neglected, and the health and comfort of the sailor rendered more subordinate to the thirst of gain. Could the statistics of disease from these causes be collected from the two countries, it is certain that ours would contrast favorably with those of the British marine, both naval and commercial. A case is just now exciting a storm

of indignation in England, which, but for some peculiar features mixed up with it, would probably have attracted as little attention as the equally culpable instances of inhumanity and disregard of life which are constantly occurring on board English vessels. The ship Great Tasmania sailed from Calcutta on the 9th of November last with 935 men, a portion of the disbanded troops of the East India Company, on board. During the Crimean war this vessel had been used frequently as a troop ship, and was also employed to take out in single voyages about a thousand men to Corfu, and nearly the same number to the Mauritius. Of her capacity of accommodation for such crowds of human beings, some idea may be formed from the fact that, having been once chartered as a government emigration ship, the number of her passengers was restricted to four hundred. Where this regulation was deemed necessary the presumption is that the utmost care would have been taken to provide against the consequences of packing into the vessel more than double the quantity of passengers permitted under the emigration rules. What were the facts? The ventilating apparatus supplied by government was never once used during the voyage; the biscuit was so bad that about 32,000 pounds of it had to be thrown overboard; the beef and beer were of the worst kind, and a portion of them had to be disposed of in a similar manner; the water was black and sometimes rusty, and the lime juice was unfit to drink. But this was not all: only ten blankets had been served out by the Madras government for hospital use on board; so that, superadded to the maladies caused by unwholesome provisions and bad ventilation, the patients suffered dreadfully from cold. Under such circumstances it was not surprising that when the ship arrived at St. Helena nearly the whole of the troops should be sick of dysentery and scurvy. On touching there the number reported on the doctor's list was 892, and between that time and the arrival of the vessel in the Mersey the total number of deaths was upwards of fifty. Several have since died in the Liverpool workhouse, and to the eternal disgrace of the local authorities be it added, that amongst the unfortunates who have been thrown helpless invalids into that institution are to be found scores of that gallant band, five hundred and eighty-four of whom had fought and put to the rout thirteen thousand rebels on the plains of Agra, a feat Lord Ellenborough declared, in the House of Peers, to be without a

Here is a single case, which, in revolting inhumanity and recklessness of life, outweighs all the complaints that have been accumulated against the officers of our merchant ships. They are the more inexcusable from the fact that the government authorities in India are directly responsible for them, and could have prevented them by the exercise of a little care. The coroner's jury have found that the provisions supplied by the government as stores for the troops were bad and unfit for human food, and that the captain and officers of the ship were entirely free from blame. One of the worst features of the case is, however, in our opinion, that of the home government allowing the gallant men who served their country so heroically on the battle field of Agra to drag out the few remaining days of their existence on the hard pallets and hard fare of a common workhouse. The ingratitude of such conduct is only to be equalled by the criminal neglect which sacrificed lives so valuable. Let British philanthropists talk to us after this of the horrors of Southern slavery and the atrocities of American sea captains. Whatever else may be charged against us. we at least take care of our sick negroes and give wholesome rations to our soldiers and sailors.

parallel in the annals of warfare.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE ALDERMEN. We see that the Board of Aldermen has rejected another nomination for the office of President of the Croton Water Board. The rejected candidate in this last instance is Mr. Thomas Addis Emmet, perhaps the best nomination among about half a dozen that has yet been made for that office. Mr. Emmet is a man of high character, and has led a pure and blameless life. He is a quiet citizen, and not by any means a partisan in politics. His rejection by the Aldermen proves very clearly that all the left-handed compliments which have been paid to that body were quite true, and that more might have been said. In the case of Mr. Emmet they have a man who is every way worthy to discharge the duties of the very important office for which he has been nominated, and yet they reject him for factious reasons, and to gratify some petty spite. The Aldermen quite ignore the fact that the inquiries they should make before confirming a nominee are those put by Mr. Jefferson-is he honest? is he faithful? is he capable? is he efficient? The only question the Solons of the City Hall ask is, will he help us to pocket the spoils and provide for

our private strikers! Therefore, when a really good man is neminated for office they reject him, because they know that he cannot be used for their purposes. How long will the tax-payers of New York permit such things to go

TROUBLES OF THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY .-As the time for the meeting of the Charleston Conventien approaches, the contest between the contending factions of the New York democracy grows hotter and hotter, and the final, explosion promises to be terrific. The exponents of the two unterrified cliques the Albany Atlas-Argus, the organ of the Confidence Cassidy, Cagger & Co. faction, and the News, the mouthpiece of Wood and Mozart Hall-display a great deal of nervousness as to the fate of their friends at Charleston. As usual, the State of New York will send two complete delegations to the Convention. Each delegation will claim to be the only Simon-pure-Original-Jacobs article. Each set declares that a bolt would result should the Convention take in one delegation and leave the other out in the cold. The practice of the conventions of 1852 and 1856, when the democracy of this State sent two delegations, was to divide the seats equally between the contestants, the delegates themselves electing from their own number the persons who served. The National Convention never pretended to decide as to the merits of the family quarrels among the New York democracy; it only patched up the difficulty for the time being. Therein the Convention displayed a degree of solid common sense which was eminently refreshing.

But, whether or not the compromise system is adopted, the quarrels now raging here, and to be transferred to South Carolina, will have one certain effect, and that will be to break down all the party candidates for the Presidency in this State. Both Mr. Horatio Seymour, the Magnus Apollo of the Cassidy clique, and the Sage of Binghamton, Mr. Dickinson, are left entirely in the shade. The latter was induced to abandon his Mozart Hall friends by the superior tactics of the Albany Regency, and the result of the movement was profanely but tersely summed up by Dean Richmond, who said in Wall street, in reply to a query by a friend, "We've got that damned old fool of Binghamton all right," meaning that he was killed entirely The Regency was strongly in favor of Seymour, and went about Dickinson to slaughter him. But all their plans are naught. No New York candidate will have any strength at Charleston, unless it might be General Wool, who has not been mixed up in any of the party quarrels. Neither can the voice of the delegates from this State initiate. a movement in favor of any candidate. All the New Yorkers can do will be to help to swell the vote for the happy man, whoever he may be, and they will have a fine opportunity to exercise their perceptive faculties in endeavoring to find who he will be in advance, so that they may be early in the field.

Notwithstanding all these facts, both delega tions will go to Charleston, each with as high sense of its own consequence as it the democracy of the Empire State was quite harmonious and New York entirely safe for the Charleston nominee. The truth is, however, that whatever may be the action of the Convention on the New York quarrels, the State will have no influence in the national councils of the party. And if there should be a bolt-(such things are threatened much oftener than they come to pass)-why, then there will be a great sale of old political furniture at Bleecker's on the next day afterwards.

FIVE OF THE RAILROAD GRIDIRONS PASSED THE SENATE.—Five of the gridiron railroad bills passed the Senate yesterday by large majorities, and without amendments. As these bills obtained the vote of the Assembly previously, they now only await the Governor's signature to consummate this base swindle upon the city of New York. It is said that Governor Morgan will veto them, upon the grounds that they do not provide for the roads being built at any specified time. He would be fully justified in doing so, because, although more railroads are needed in the city, these bills do not, in fact, supply them-they merely give the right to certain individuals to construct them when they please, and prohibit all others from running railroad lines through the streets embraced in the several bills, however much they may be required. We are therefore left entirely at the mercy of a set of speculators, to put the roads in operation or not, as suits themselves. But we think there are broader grounds upon which the Governor might base his veto. These gridiron schemes are nothing more than an infamous robbery of the rights of this metropolis. The Legislature has no legitimate authority to make away with them, and Governor Morgan would be fully sustained by popular approbation in refusing to approve of

In any event, however, a veto, we fear, will not defeat these shameful jobs; for the same corrupt influences which got them successfully through both houses will doubtless pass them over the Governor's veto. Neither justice nor decency can stem the foul tide of corruption and fraud which sweeps over the present Albany Legislature.

FLUCTUATIONS OF REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY .-A material revolution in the value of real estate in this city has been going on for some time. The different locations of trade have varied so much within the last twenty-five years that property in portions of the city which at that time, and even within ten years or less, bore a high valuation, has considerably fallen off, while that in other portions has acquired an advanced value. Thus, for example, real estate is advancing in price very much between Chambers street and Union square-above that point the increase is not so marked-but property below Chambers street is decidedly de clining. As a case in point, we have the fact that the assessors valued the American Museum, at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, at \$185,000 on the assessment roll for 1860, and Mr. Barnum has protested against the valuation as too high. He states that it is not worth more than \$125,000 at most, and he has accordingly filed the following protest in the Assessor's

Office:—
To the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments:—
The undersigned represents that he pays the taxes on real estate known as No. 218 Broadway, in the Second ward, designated on the ward map as Nos. 778 and 774. He finds that the same has been assessed on the assessment roll of 1860 at a valuation of 3185,000; whereas the same should not have been, in his judgment, valued at more than \$125,000 to be in proportion to the assessed value of adjacent property, and in accordance with the marketable value thereof. As one evidence that this property has greatly depreciated during the last five years, in consequence mainly of the moving of trade up town, the undersigned represents that by means of extensive newspaper advertisements, placards and real estate

to be so far down town.

The subscriber finds, from his own experience, that the attendance at the Museum in the evening is only one-third as great as it was five years ago; this vicinity, in fact, being after dark about as dull and quiet as Wall aftered was a few years since.

He therefore asks that the same may be reduced accordingly to the amount above stated.

PHINEAS T. BARNUM.

No doubt Barnum is quite right. The property in question is not worth a dollar mere than he alleges—at least at present. In some years to come, when the value of real estate settles down to a fair ratio, and the present extraordinary fluctuations cease, it may be worth more; for then the property below Chambers street will in all probability revert to the value it represented some five and twenty years ago. and it will doubtless remain permanently at that rate. Now, however, being out of the line of the dry goods trade, which always commands fancy prices and exorbitant rents, and which is rapidly being fixed between Chambers and Fourteenth streets, property in that portion of the city lying below Chambers street and the Park is far less valuable than it was five or six years ago.

PEACE BETWEEN SPAIN AND MOROCCO.-The Prince Albert brings advices of the arrangement of the treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco, and which was to be signed at Tetuan on the 2d of April. Morocco is to cede to Spain all the territory between the sea and the road to Andjera, a place about four leagues southwest of Ceuta, pay an indemnity of 20,000,000 of plasters to Spain, make a treaty of commerce with her, and admit a Spanish Minister at Fez. This arrangement will give Spain a coast of about five leagues in extent on the Straits of Gibraltar and an equal amount on the Mediterranean shore. Tetuan is to be held by Spain until the indemnity is paid.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS.

The New Journalistic Enterprise-Extension of the Metropolitan District-The Way Newspapers are Sent into the In-terior—Scene at the Herald Office—Rush to the Hudson River Railroad Depot-The Mails Distanced, &c. The enterprise for the more rapid and early distribu-

The enterprise for the more rapid and early distribu-tion of the newspapers of the metrophis along the line of the hudson River Railroad was commenced on Monday morning. By running a special locomotive to Albany and Troy, from ten to twenty thousand metropolitan papers are distributed by the early morning trains that leave Albany all along the Central railroad to Buffalo, and as far North as Montreal, and as far West as Cleveland, in which city they are received by tea time. This is the beginning of the extension of the New York streets over about thirty thousand miles of railroad, which forms the great gridiron of the country, so that where the New York daily papers are now circu so that where the New York daily papers are now circulated by tens of thousands they will hereafter be circulated by hundreds of thousands, giving the metropolitaal journals an immense influence all over the Union. The greatest interest has been manifested in this enterprise by all classes of people, and a description of one morning's operations in the Herand office will give the people an idea of what the system is in its beginning.

The hour at which the express train starts from the depot is precisely twenty minutes past three every moraing, by which time all the papers must be delivered at the railroad depot in Thirty-first street. As every moment is precious the greatest expedition is necessary, and

ment is precious the greatest expedition is necessary, and all the arrangements must be carried out with the ac-curacy of clockwork. It is now two o'clock, and the last side of the HERALD has not yet been received in the preseroom, but it is expected every moment, and when it does come no time will be lost in putting it on the tic machine, which now stands idle awaiting its arival. Five minutes have elapsed, and still it has no made its appearance. It is now nearly ten minutes past two, and over five thousand copies of the Herato (triple sheet) have to be printed off, counted out, packed up and sent in a wagon to Thirty-first street, about three good English miles from this office. The minutes are flying by rapidly, and it is now a quarter past two when at length the last side has made its appearance, bearing the latest intelligence. But a short time is consumed in putting it on the press, and in a few moments the gigantic made sheets at the rate of twenty thousand an hour. It is found, however, on inspection, that a part of the impres-sion is indistinct, and more time must be lost in remedying this difficulty. The press is stopped in an instant, and in two or three minutes it resumes its work, throwing of at the same rapid rate the now clearly printed sheets There is little more than a quarter of an hour now left to complete the work. The papers, as we have said, must be up at Thirty-first street by twenty minutes past three, or if not, the people in Albany will not be able to read the HERALD at breakfast; and having once enjayed that pleasure, they will be considerably disap-pointed if there should be any failure. They ought to have it as soon as the hitherto more favored citizens of our metropolis, and they will have it unless some terrible and unforeseen calamity should occur. There is now exactly twenty minutes left to get the required five thou sand printed, counted, packed up and placed on the wagon, which is now waiting in Ann street, at the door of our paper delivery, ready to receive them. The huge press, however, is once more in motion, the ten feeder are as wide awake as they can be, and keep up the sup ply with a rapidity of motion which can only to machinery, and as the fully printed HERALDS are thrown off, they are seized by other hands, who rush as if pursued by fiends up and down the various flights of steps leading from their several positions into dens. Having performed this operation, they make another desperate rush for the pressroom, as if again pursued by the same disagreeable associates, and making a dash at the pile of papers which has been thrown of in their absence, they seize them with both hands, fling them across their shoulders, and, bearing them off, deposit them within reach of the counters. The rapidity with which all this is done, remarkable as it is, is throws n the shade by the counters—that is, the men who employed to count out the papers previous to their de-livery. These counters are wondarful fellows in their way, and perform feats which would puzzle an In way, and perform feats which would puzzle an Indian juggler, with all his necromancy, to perform.
Each one of them catches up a bundle of three
or four hundred papers, and with a celerity
of motion which the eye or the tongue would find it impossible to follow, counts them off in parcels of fity with
his hands. Parcel after parcel is counted out, and rises
story on story, one above the other, until the number required is ready for delivery. They are all then carried
out and placed on the wagon which stands at the doorand to which is harnessed one of the fastest "pieces of
horse-fiesh" that can be found in the great metropolis.
The writer had the pleasure of sitting behind him while
he went a distance of three miles, and he can bear testihe went a distance of three miles, and he can bear tent nony to the manner in which he got over the ground. Three o'clock in the morning is not exactly the hour a'

which one would usually care for making his appearance Broadway with a fast horse before him, but s was a novelty in it, and a novelty in the occasion. It was something to know that the people of Albany and Troy, and the thriving towns along the Hudson, would be enabled by this enterprise to read the news of the world from the columns of a paper which was published at a istance of one hundred miles or more from the locality in which it would be read. It was something to know this, and it was also something to know that the people of the towns all along the line of the road from Albany to Buffalo would be supplied with it some seven or eigh hours earlier than they had had it before.

But we are getting a little ahead of our time—we are talking of Albany and Buffalo before we have reached Thirty first street. However, we are now fairly started, and having cleared Ann street, with all its holes and ruts, and gulleys and traps of every kind, we emerge into Broadway. Everybosy knows what Broadway is, and if they don't we pity them, that's all. Our groat